

wholly slaty greyish on account as I believe, of the wearing off of the buffy tips to the hairs. Under surface greyish white, not sharply defined laterally, the hairs slaty basally, greyish white terminally. Ears of medium size, grey. Hands and feet dull white, the metapodials in some specimens brownish. Tail about the length of the head and body, finely scaled (17 rings to the cm.), very thinly haired, dark greyish above, inconspicuously lighter below. Mammæ 3—2=10.

Skull, as compared with that of Burmese *M. nitidulus*, decidedly larger, with large, smooth brain-case. Interorbital region very broad, its edges quite without ridges, hardly squared even in old specimens. Palatal foramina rather short, not or barely reaching back to the level of  $m^1$ . Back of palate about level with hinder edge of  $m^3$ .

Dimensions of the type, measured in the flesh:—Head and body, 94 mm.; tail, 91; hindfoot, 20; ear, 15. Skull:—Greatest length, 25·1; condylo-incisive length, 23·2; zygomatic breadth, 12·7; nasals, 10·1; interorbital breadth, 5; breadth of brain-case, 11·5; palatilar length, 10·5; palatal foramina, 5; upper molar series, 3·9.

*Habitat*—Sikkim. Type from Batasia, Tonglu. Alt. 6,000'. Other specimens from Chuntang, 5,350'.

*Type*.—Adult male. B. M. No. 15. 9. 1. 199. Original number, 6419. Collected 1st March, 1915 by C. A. Crump. Presented to the National Museum by the Bombay Natural History Society.

The material examined consists of four specimens obtained by Mr. Crump; one from "Sikkim," 4,500', purchased of the dealer Argent in 1848; and one in spirit from Darjiling, presented by Mr. W. T. Blanford in 1880.

This species is readily distinguished by its comparatively large size, crisp fur, large unridged braincase with broad interorbital space, and shortened palatal foramina.

I may perhaps here express my pleasure that these Survey specimens have at last thrown light on the characters of a species which has been a puzzle to me ever since I first began working on Indian *Muridae*.

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### B.—TWO NEW INDIAN BATS.

BY OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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#### *Pipistrellus cadornæ*, sp. n.

Allied to *P. kitcheneri*, Thos., but darker coloured.

General external appearance somewhat as in *P. ceylonicus*, but essential characters more as in *P. kitcheneri*. Size rather less than

in the latter species. Fur practically confined to body; hairs of back about 5.5 mm. in length. Colour much darker, the upper surface dark bistre brown, lower surface paler brown, the hairs everywhere blackish slaty for their basal halves, their ends brown, ears broad, triangular, their tips rather narrowly rounded off; tragus short, very broad, shape quite as in *kitcheneri*. Wing membranes blackish throughout, not reticulated greyish as in *kitcheneri*.

Skull shorter and more rounded than in *kitcheneri*, nasal notch similarly broad. Basial pits present, fairly deep, but not so sharply defined as in *kitcheneri*. Teeth as in that species, the incisors of the same size and relative proportions, the anterior premolar similarly very minute, and the posterior one similarly close up to the canine. In the lower teeth again there appears to be no definable difference between the two.

Dimensions of the type, the italicized measurements taken in the flesh:—

Forearm 33 mm.

*Head and body* 48; *tail* 49; *ear* 15; tragus (dry) 3.5 × 2.7; third finger, metacarpus 32, first phalanx 13.8; fifth finger, metacarpus 30, first phalanx 8.7; lower leg and hindfoot, c. u. 22.3.

Skull, greatest length 13.2; basi-sinual length 9.7; breadth of brain case 7.2; front of canine to back of M<sup>3</sup> 4.9; front of P<sup>1</sup> to back of M<sup>2</sup> 3.3.

*Hab.*—Darjiling, type from Pashok, 3,500'.

*Type.*—Adult male. B. M. No. 16.3.25.6 Original number 412. Collected 19th July 1915 by N. A. Baptista, and presented to the National Museum by the Bombay Natural History Society.

This species is distinguishable from *P. mordax*, the only Indian bat with a similarly broad tragus, by its shorter skull, its much smaller P<sup>1</sup> and the absence of the characteristic black and hoary coloration. From *P. ceylonicus* by its comparatively still smaller P<sup>1</sup>, its broader tragus and deep brown colour. From *P. imbricatus*, if it occurs in India, it differs by its considerably greater size, and finally from the Bornean *P. kitcheneri* by the various characters mentioned in the description above, notably the darker colour of the fur and wing membranes, and its smaller size.

It is named in honour of General Count Luigi Cadorna, the Commander-in-Chief of our Italian Allies.

*Kerivoula lenis*, sp. n.

Closely allied to *K. papillosa*, but with smaller skull and teeth.

Size rather less than in *papillosa*.

General colour as in that species, but the head more whitish buffy, and the hairs of the back with their basal three-fifths dark slaty blackish; in *papillosa* only the bases are darker, and that not so strongly. Ears of the same general shape as in *papillosa*, but the projection

near the base of the outer margin of the tragus is far longer and more pointed; in the seven specimens of *papillosa* available this projection is quite small and inconspicuous.

Skull with markedly shorter muzzle, smaller teeth and narrower palate than in *papillosa*, all the specimens of which are quite uniform in these respects.

Dimensions of the type, measured on the skin:—

Forearm 41.

Third finger, metacarpus 42·5; first phalanx 20; lower leg and hindfoot c. u. 29. Skull, zygomatic breadth 8·7; interorbital breadth 3·2; palato-sinual length 7·2; front of canine to back of M<sup>3</sup> 6·7; premolars only 2·2; breadth across outer corners of M<sup>2</sup> 6; tip to tip of canines 3·3.

*Hab.*—Calcutta.

*Type.*—Adult skin and skull, B. M. No. 79.11.21.126. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq., to the India Museum, whence it was transferred in 1879.

This bat was referred to in Blanford's Mammals of India (p. 341), but presuming on its identity with the Malay *K. papillosa* doubt was thrown on its asserted locality. Now however that it proves to be different, the locality may be provisionally accepted as correct.

### C.—ON SQUIRRELS OF THE GENUS DREMOMYS.

BY OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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The Chindwin collections of Messrs. Mackenzie, Shortridge and Macmillan contain examples of no less than four different species of *Dremomys*, and after determining them I have thought it might be useful to give a synopsis of the British Indian forms of this striking genus.

A. Cheeks not ferruginous. Tail dully coloured, grizzled.

a. Belly hairs strongly buffy or ochraceous terminally.—Ear patches ordinarily whitish ... .. *D. lokriah*.

a<sup>2</sup>. Belly washed with rich ochraceous (“ochraceous orange”). Back without the slightest trace of a median line.

a<sup>3</sup>. General colour browner.  
Nepal and Western Sik-  
kim ... .. *D. l. lokriah*.